FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1844.

Whig Young Men. Whig Young Men.—A regular meeting of the Committee will be held at Broadway House on Fuday Evening, Aug. 2d, at 8 o'clock. By order, DAVID GRAHAM, Chairman. CHAS. K. TAYLOR. Sec'ys.

... Polk's Grandfather.

From the Min.—The N. Y. Tribune and its kindr farmer from the Min.—The N. Y. Tribune and its kindr from the Min.—The N. Y. Tribune and its kindr from the Revolution. It is utterly fine—there is not a Tory in the Revolution. It is utterly fine—there is not word of truit in it. Exclud Polk, the grandfather of our reword of truit in it. Exclud Polk, the grandfather of our reword of truit in it. Exclud Polk, the grandfather of our reword of truit in it. Exclud Polk, the Educar of which be deforming printed at this, place, the Educar of which the Jefferonian, printed at this, place, the Educar of which the Jefferonian, printed at this, place, the Educar of which has Excluded Polk's name signed. Wonder if Tribune will correct this infamous thander?

Tribune will correct this infamous thander?

It? We have repeatedly stated that we don't oppose James K. Polk for what his grandfather was, but for what he is and what he supports and opposes. We should not have thought of alluding to Mr. Polk's ancestry had not his partisans attempted to make him capital upon it. In the pamphlet Life of Polk and Dalias, got up at Baltireads thus :

reads thus:

"JAMES K. POLK, who is the oldest of ten children, was born in Mecklenburz County, North Carolina, on the second of November, 1795, and is consequently in the 49th year of his age. His ancestor, whose original name, Pollock, his, by obvious transition, assumed its present form, emigrated more than a century ago, from Ireland, a country from which many of our most distinguished men are proud to derive their origin of our most distinguished men are proud to derive their origin. They established themselves first in Maryland, where some of their descendants still sejourn. The branch of the family from which is sprung the subject of this memoir, removal to the neighborhood of Carlsie, in Pennsylvania, and themse to the Western Frontier of North Caroline, some time before the Revolutionary War. Its connection with that eventful structie is one of rare distinction. On the twenterth of May, 175, consequently more than a twelve-month anterior to the Declaration of the Fourth of July, the assembled inhabitants of their affective features. tion of the Fourth or subsided themselves from behung County publicly absolved themselves from language to the British Crown, and issued a formal Magninee to the British Crown, and issued a formal Magninee to the American

Here you see the leading partisans and intimate friends of James K. Polk attempt to glorify him on account of the connection of his great-uncle, Thomas Polk, with the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence and the struggle of the Revolution. But they are careful not to say any thing of Ezekiel Polk, the grandfather of Jame K., and for a very good reason. If he had been a Revolutionary Patriot-especially if he had a just claim to the lofty renown of being one of the Signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration-do you think that would have been passed over in silence, and so much ado made of the prominence of a great-uncle in the matter? This Memoir was made up with great care-originally for the Democratic Review, if we mistake not-and the long note respecting Thomas Polk and Dr. Brevard, of which we have quoted the commence ment, is copied from Janes's North Carolina, work of great research and high character, and which we are certain (though we cannot now lay our hands on it) contains the Mecklenburg Declaration, with the names of all the Signers .-Does any man imagine, if James K. Polk had really been descended from a signer, his ancestor would have been passed over in silence, and all the honor heaped on a great-uncle?

But the Sentinel has been misled. Ezekiel Polk's name was indeed interpolated into a printed list of the Signers of that Declaration (and for a purpose pretty well understood) but it never belonged there.

There is no room for cavil. The Mecklen burg Declaration is preserved in the National Archives at Washington. The Editor of The Globe has examined it, and reluctantly says:

"Upon reference to the Mecklenburg Declaration of Inde-pendence, contained in the American Archives, we find that the impression which has generally obtained that Ezekiel Polk, Col. Polk grandiather, was a signer of that celebrated instru-ment, is erroncous. The name attached to that declaration, which has led to this impression, as that of Thomas Polk, who he grand-uncle of Col. Polk." This is undoubtedly true. Now hear what one of the real Mccklenburg Whigs has to say of

the matter:

MECKLENBURG, June 19, 1841.

At the commencement of the War of the Revolution, Ezehael Polk, at that time a resident of which Carolina, received a
Captain's Commission in the midia, and raised a company of
the frontiers of the State, against, the Cherokee Indians, I was
one of that company. After the Cherokee Indians, I was
one of that company. After the Cherokee Indians, I was
one of that company. That he refused to do.

The winter following, the proceeded with his company of an
appedition against the Porce, statued not far from NinetySix, under Clumingtom. From this time he did nothing to
favor the Whigs darrie the War War Lord Corruspito
favor the Whigs darrie the War, Warn Lord Corruspito
favor the Whigs darrie the War. Warn Lord Corruspito
for the Whigs darrie the War. Warn Lord Corruspito
for the Whigs darrie the War. EEERIEL POLK WENT IN AND
OUNTED THE PROTECTION. One Jack Barnette,
having the best that Polk had gone to Charlotte to avail has
have been been that Polk had gone to Charlotte to avail has
have been been been than the Charles of the Pennel.

But was in the war, and personally knew these facts to
be true.

But serviced and sworn before me, one of the acting Justices
of the Peace for the said County of My-cklenbarg and State of
North Carolina.

Thos. M. Kerns, J. P.
June 19, 1841.

Will the Sentinel have any more? Will it

Will the Sentinel have any more? Will it please recollect The Plebeian's unsuspecting ob. servation that Ezekiel Polk could not have been under British Protection at the time Cornwallis was in Charlotte, for he (Polk) was then in Penn. to answer a hundred letters of inquiry on that subsylvania? Can any body guess ichy Ezekiel Polk made so sudden a dive in Carolina and came up in Pennsylvania? We have no positive evidence, but we have not a doubt that it was because the country had become too hot for him outside the British lines. We have the affidavit of another Whig of that time, who swears that he saw Ezekiel Polk marched into Greensborough (then the Whig head quarters, and still the same

shortly before he 'removed' to Pennsylvania. We take no offence at the Sentinel's charge of falsehood, for if any man suspects that we swerve from the truth, we thank him to speak out manfully. But may we not now ask that paper to withdraw its charges? We are quite willing to let the dead rest; but if the Loco-Foco Press will provoke the exhibition of these facts, they shall be

sort,) a prisoner of the Whig forces. This was

gratified. \* Tradition ascribes to Thomas Polk the principal agency is bringing about the Declaration.

The Elections. We yesterday had private advices saying that North Carolina would do well ; Indiana probably otherwise, (owing to divisions and want of organization ;) Illinois better than is generally expected ; and that our Governor would be hard run in Kentucky on personal grounds, but it was thought not defeated. The Locos have readily offered to vote for Clay in November, if Whigs would vote for Butler now, and have picked up many votes in this way. A great many Ken-tuckians were out with Butler in the Last War, (under Harrison,) and again at New Orleans, and will vote for him any how. Missouri, a Western friend writes, affords some hope of a Whig Legislature, but little of defeating the 'Hard' Congress ticket, as many Whigs won't vote the 'Soft' ticket. We give all these spec-

ulations for what they are worth. Hon. Ruyus Choate is to deliver an ad dress before the Boston Young Men's Clay Club on the 19th inst.

T. I. H. is informed that the slander he narrates is no only false but impossible to be true, and that it is quite time enough to contradict such libels as find their way into print. To hunt up every whispered scandal on a public man and bla-non it for the sake of contradiction is preposterous. The U. S. Revenue.

The following statement exhibits an aggregate Revenue of over Nine Millions of Dollars for the alists," in voting for Mr. Adams. How so? Did second quarter of the year 1844, being at the rate Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison successively emof THIRTY-SIX MILLIONS PER ANNUM. The receipts of the first quarter were probably heavier, and those of the third will be at least as heavy, while those of the fourth will fall off. The whole ncome of the year will hardly fall below Thirty-Six Millions, which will afford a surplus lond-every State in 1894 being strongly Demoof some Fifteen Millions of Dollars to apply to the payment of the Po'slie Debt. Such are the truits of a Protective Tariff. Under a Revenue Does the Editor of the Eagle remember that the Tariff, we ran in debt; a Protective Tariff fur. only State at that time ruled by the Federalists nishes the means of polying off that debt at the rate ng the weight of a feather on any man. On the contrary, Labor is better employed and better said. Business is better, and the People gener. ally have better times and brighter prospects than they had under the lowest duties.

those wire one little year ago insisted that we between 1811 and 1816 was consequent on his BALES, and it is the general opinion that prices could not raise enough under this Tariff, and nust red ace the daties to save the Treasury from bankruptciy. They are just wrong again. The Bank. Why can we not teach our neighbor that Imports and Revenue of next year will not be so heavy as those of this year. The market was quite bare at the opening of this year, and the capacity to purchase colarged; we are now begittining to make many articles that we have nitherto imported, and will make more and more such every year if the 'Tariff' is maintained. Probably the surplus of 1845 will just about suffice to pay off or provide, for the balance of the Debt. Then let the Land Proceeds be distrimore soon after the nominations, the first page | botted to the States, and, if the Tariff still affords surpius, let the duties be reduced on such articles as do not come in competition with our own Industry. But this is a distant contingency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 20, 1844.
The folk wing statement, published in compliance with the provisions of the 6th section of the act of Cong. ess entitled "An act making appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic expenses of Government for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1845, and for other purposes," is made out as correctly as it can be done from the returns reseived, and it is believed will be found to vary little from the fe et on the adjustment of the accounts for the 2d quarter, 1844.

Counts for the 2a quarter, 1944.

The receipts it to the Treasury for the quarter ending the 39th J one last, from all sources, were

Total ......\$9,046,500 00 The payments thade during the same period were

a account of civil, miscellaneous and foreign inter course \$1,280,778 60

cellaneous ....\$1,216,978 29 95.249 44 Department ...... On account of Fortifica-On account of Pensions On account of Navy. 1,300,481 25
On account of Increst and Public Debt 537,808 65
On account of Reinbursement and Interest on Treasury Notes 1,063,983 24

Total ......\$5,876,030 63 . GEO. M. BJBB, Secretary of the Treasury

Gen. Jackson has written another letter to a Mr. M. M. Jones, of Utica, N. Y. in favor of Polk and Annexation. He says he had expect ed the re-nomination of Van Buren at Baltimore, "up to the publication of Mr. V. B.'s views on the question of Annexing Texas, and even so late as the assembling of the Convention at Baltimore." But he adds,

"It seems, however, that while all the members of the Convention concurred in the sentiments which I have expressed as referring to his exalted character and distinguished services, a considerable minority objected to his selection as a candidate for the Presidency, on account of his position on the Texas question; and that, out of deference to this minority, and from a desire to produce entire transmitty in the ranks of the party, the two candi-dates now before the people, Messrs. Polk and Dallas, were selected, as being equally acceptable to all the members of the Convention, and possessing those general qualifications which would ensure, in their election, an administration of the Fe eral Government on principles of sound and ortho-dox Republicanism."

We publish this to add one more indisputable chain of evidence that the Imme diate, unconditional Annexation of Texas is the ground on which Loco-Focoism has planted itself for the pending contest. Mr. Van Buren expressly admitted Annexation to be Constitutional and under proper circumstances desirable, but the men who nominated Polk would have Annexation now, and at all hazards-War, Debt, Slavery convulsion, and every thing. On these grounds Van Buren was put down and Polk was put up. If he is elected, it will be a direct and deliberate sanction of Immediate Annexation under existing circumstances, and Polk will be bound to acquire Texas, 'with all its imperfections on its head,' in defiance of Treatics and the horror of the civilized world.

Letter from Mr. Frelinghuysen.

We presume that the reckless assertion that Mr. Frelinghuysen was one of the originators and leaders of the Native American party will oblige him ject. We find the following in the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, (Loco.)

NEW-VORK, July 31, 1844.
MR. F. E. METZGAR: Dear Sir.—Your favor of the 27th June is duly received. I am happy to relieve your mind by stating to you, that I of the 'Native American' Party, nor do I, nor any considerate Whig, as I believe, cherish any feeling, but that of the strongest disapprobation of the secres of violence and blood that occurred at Philadelphia. These charges, so industriously circulated by some members of the adverse party, ought not to disturb the Whigs. I can fearlessly challenge the proof that I ever countenanced the doctrines of persecution or exclusion from office for opinion's sake. I hold in veneration the principles of our Constitution that leave conscience iree, that separate Church and State-and require no religious test, and recognize no particular religious denomination as the favored establish-

ment of Government. These are my views and always have been. Yours, very respectfully, THEO, FRELINGHUSSEN.

Whig Mass Conventions.

The Whigs of Seneca County and vicinity will hold a Mass Convention at Seneca Falls on the 10th inst.

The Whigs of Tonerass will hold their Mass Convention at Ithaca on the 21st. It will be a great one. Gov. Seward and Geo. Dawson will be among the speakers, and they have hope of DANIEL WEBSTER.

The Whigs of BROOME will hold their Mass Convention at Binghamton on the 5th of Sep-Mr. Waddill, Loco-Foco, has been elected

n Baton Rouge, La. to fill the seat in the State Convention left vacant by the death, since the general election, of Dr. Combs. 03" "Justitia," who writes us in deprecation of the cen-

sures assumed to be cast by 'Revilo' on the former Matrons of the Sing-Sing State Prison, is informed that 'Revilo' inteoded no such imputation. He did not mean to pass upon the ments of all former Matrons, but simply to state that the government supenseded by Mrs. Farnbain was ineffective to preserve order and decorum. Of former administrations he said nothing.

RAILROAD.-Men have been engaged during the past week, in staking out the track for the railroad between Plymouth and Boston, and we find any Loco-Foco ambitious of an awful beating. design, in connection with the blacks, to get possesexpect to see the ground broken very soon.

The Brooklyn Eagle tries to say again that Mr. Clay " transferred himself to the Federploy a Federalist in the most important Diplomatic stations throughout the great struggle between Federalism and Democracy? Did Mr. Monroe choose a Federalist to take the lead in his Cabinet through his whole term? Did all New-Engcratic in its Government-vote en masse for Federal President, and New-York back them was Delaware, which voted for Wm. H. Crawof Fifteen Millions in a single year, without lay- ford, the regular Democratic, Caucus candidate? This pretence that to vote for Mr. Adams was apostacy from the Democratic party is too ab-

surd even for the narrowest partisanship. The Eagle sees, but will not admit, the e tial untruth of its assertion that Mr. Clay's adbeing employed to do some business for the Bank, must still go down. since the change took place when there was no it is better, as a matter of policy, to retract such an assertion than to persist in it, when all the

Can't get away !

The Newark Morning Past replies to our expose of its statement respecting Hinges as affected by the Tariff as follows: The hinges which out friend makes are not Cast Iron Butts,

m nomed in our article.

But seam, Mr. Greeley informs us, that whatever the dut no on the Iron, there is an additional duty of affices prove on all articles manufactured out of it, and that, hence to on all articles manufactured out of it, and that who argain, are treesy informs us, that whatever the dult may be on the Iron, there is an additional duty of Affacen per coxt, on all articles manufactured out of it, and that, hence are impressed in the protected at least Bitten per coxt. This would certainly seem to be so by the wording of the act, but we believe it was so construed by the Treesury Department for a short time after its passage. But our hinge-maker issures in that it most bo construed at present. The Custom-tonic office officers, which is always charged with a duty of \$1 or ton, and hence, as the manufactured hinges are charged out an additional duty of only 15 per cent, the whole duly on more than pages with amount to about 37 per cent, as we stated our article, while the duty on the band from of which they are made is not less than 125 per cent, a duty which has been tall to the business of making hunges.

"One word more. Our Sourieous friend of The Tribune arces us with falsebood in our statement about the highest level with falsebood in our statement about the highest level with falsebood in which they have dead and the highest our statement about the highest level with falsebood in sour statement about the highest level and the statement about the the statem

remarks of the Poughkeersie Blacksman. In the latter instance we sustained our position by the affiliavits of eight or nine of our most worthy citizens, and in the present we have made a statement, the truth of which the Editor of The Tribune will tendily perceive. Now has Mr. Greeley sufficient percention left to understand that these charges are eitheut the least foundation in fact, and that we would have a right to expect of a gratitemen a full acknowledgement of the errors into which The Tribune has failen!"

We have to administer a good deal of correc-

rection to the Post man, and shall hardly get him right after all. He now says he meant Wrought Hinges and not the more common article which would naturally be understood when 'Hinges' are spoken of. He said on Saturday that the hinges he alluded to were made of "a particular kind of Iron charged with a duty of 125 per cent, and it cannot be made in this Country any cheaper than it can be imported under this enormous tax."-He now says that material is "sheet or band Iron." This gets him out of one difficulty into another. Band Iron is not at all imported under the present Tariff; the American article being at least ten dollars cheaper than any Foreign rival could be imported. So here is a flaw in the Post's statement. Sheet Iron is mainly made here also, and a good article could not to day be bought in England under \$50 per ton, instead of \$40, as set down by the Post. Here is another serious e rior of the Post. And finally, the Post is driven to rest its attack on the Tariff on a gross abuse must be at least fifteen per cent more than that on the material of which they are made. "This (says the Post) would certainly seem to be so by

'Seems, madam? nay, it is'
Why didn't you publish the proviso, so that your readers could udge whether it really was so, or only seemed so? Here it is:

the wording of the act." 'Scem,' would it ?

64. clause 2. "Provided, That all articles particles part otherwise provided for, shall pay the

Tariff was suggested, for what purpose, and that -to wit, that every article "manufactured from ges to be derived from a Repeal of the Union steel, sheet, rod, hoop or other kinds of Iron," Addresses of an important character were also should pay at least as much duty as was imposed made by Mr. Henry Grattom, M. P., and others on the raw material, and fifteen per cent. additional." If the Treasury Department has subverted and nullified this provision of the Tariff. o the injury of our own artisans, it has done a grievous wrong, but one for which the Whig | was in a fair way of adjustment. Congress which passed the Tariff is certainly no whit blarnable. 'That Congress (we do know) vided therefor; and if a Tyler Secretary nullifies their act, they onght not to be assailed for it .-

on their first Tariff. We say, then, it is not true that the Whig Tariff makes any such discrimination against American Iron-Workers as the Post representsjust the contrary-but it is true that the McKay Tariff bill of last winter, (supported by the Locc-Foco party) made just such a discrimination, not by mistaken construction against a small proportion of Workers in Iron, but by clear and direct provision against Iron-Workers in general. It allowed the finest and dearest kinds of Iron to come in at lower duties than were charged on common Bar and Rolled Iron. It allowed Iron Manufactures generally to come in at a lower per centage of duty than the raw Iron. Will the Post face these facts?

As to 'courtesy' and 'errors,' our readers have both sides before them, and will judge. We be. rit is up in East Jersey. lieve Mr. Van Wagner states truly that he did not put the words into the mouth of Mr. Bucha. address the Whigs of Esopus, (Ulster County.)nan which the Post's swearers have charged, but | That's the way, keep ball the rolling. that he stated such of them as he used as the substance and the results of Mr. Buchanan's doctrines. We have gone fully over all that ground, and we say now that the Post labors to get up a false issue and thereby divert attention from the real differences between the Whigs and Mr. Bu. now of Exeter, N. H. has been tried by an Ec. chanan. Is it not so?

toously as he could ask. We have published his reply on behalf of Protection, in three of our periodicals-in The Tribune, Log Cabin, and American Laborer. Any one may see him at full length in a volume of The Laborer at this office. Now he, like Polk, is trying to blind the eyes of the mechanics by talking Incidentalism, and flaw-picking at the details of the Tariff, when he is really opposed to Protection at all. This is the sort of opposition that we cannot respect or treat with any extra civility.

DELAWARE.-Edward Wotten, Esq. of Sussex gress. The State Convention meets on the 5th inst. and will probably make another nomination if it can JOHN W. Houston, Esq. is the Whig candidate.

Friday Morning, 6 o'clock.

Arrival of the Caledonia.

We stop the press to announce the arrival of the Caledonia at Boston, yesterday at 12 o'clock. M. with London and Liverpool dates to the 19th ult .- making the passage in something less than 13 days. The news is of very trifling import, except as relating to commercial matters. The Cotton Market was in a most unfavorable

state. The sales were limited, and prices, according to Willmer & Smith's Times, "which receded an eighth last week, have gone back fully to that extent during the present week." The "But we shall have too much Revenue," object mitted change of position on the Bank Question stock on hand now exceeds one mitted change of position on the Bank Question

One of the most prominers topics of the day is the result of the contest for Birmingham. It has terminated in the return of Mr. Spooner, the Conservative. There were three candidatesthe gentleman we have named; Mr. Scholefield the son of the late member; and Mr. Joseph Sturge, the celebrated anti-Slavery and Chartist advocate. From the moment it was announced that Mr. Joseph Surge had resolved to stand the issue of an appeal to the polling booths, little doubt existed that the division thus created in the Liberal ranks would let in Conservative.

Wilmer & Smith's Times. On the afternoon of the 13th ult. the Acadis arrived at Liverpool in 24 days from Beston, in cluding her stop at Halfax. Quite a number of packet ships arrived at Liverpool from this cour try on the 6th ult .- among them, the Southerner United States, and England. The Rochester arrived on the 11th, and the Garrick on the 12th making one of the quickest sailing trips on

Parliament at the last advices were still en gaged on the Post Office Espoinage of the Home Secretary, both in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords. A secret committee to examine into the subject, had been granted in both houses, and in the Lords, Brougham and Cottenham have been placed on the committee both distinguished lawyers, whereas all lawyers were excluded from the Commons' committee .-It is anticipated that the developements will se riously prejudice the Pcel ministry, and some writers anticipate that this affair will give it the

coup de gaace. The hearing of the appeal upon the Irish Stat Trials was commenced before the House of Lords on the 4th of July, and progressed in from day to day until the 10th, when the Lord Chancellor an nounced that certain questions would be propounded to the Judges, and the further proceed ings be suspended to await their reply. In the course of the hearing, the Lord Chancellor ad mitted that the Jury lists were fraudulently made up, and the opinion seems to be that the of power (to use the mildest term) in the Custom | counsel for the prisoners have made out so strong House. We stated that the duty on the hinges a case that the judgement will be reversed, but it appears that O'Connell has no hopes that the appeal will be successful.

O'Connell continues in the enjoyment of good health in his prison, and through his son has an nounced his great satisfaction at the peaceable demeanor of the people, exhorting them to per severe in the agitation for Repeal. At the week. d, not otherwise provided for, shall pay the state and of as if wholly manufactured: And provided also, That no ide manufactured from itsel, sheet, red, bone, or other is of iron, shall pay a less rate of sharp than is chargeable to material of which it is composed, in whole or in part, the highest rate of duty either by weight or value, and a of fifteen per centum ad calorem on the cost of the article of these per centum ad calorem on the cost of the article. Kelly, M. P., the newly elected Repeal member Now we know well by whom this clause of the for Limerick, presided at this meeting, and addressed the members at length

> The news from the Continent is not of interest The principal topic is the squabble between France and Morocco, which at the last accounts

IT SENATOR MILLER of N. J. remarked at a intended to give the American iron-worker at late meeting in this city that Loco-Focoism had loast fifteen per cent. Protection; it plainly pro- settled down on two hobbies, Anti-Tariff and Texas, "and this last a stolen one, for it was John Tyler's hobby, all saddled and bridled, and ready This is like attacking them for John Tyler's Veto to be mounted, when Polk stepped in and poked him from his seat and sat off for Texas on the hobby himself-not the first man by a good many who had gone to Texas on a stolen horse."

WM. J. BABBITT, a leading citizen of Gaines, Orleans Co. N. Y. declares in a public letter that, though he has supported Van Buren Democracy throughout, and is now opposed to a National Bank, he can't stand Polk and Texas, and is in favor of a Protective Tariff, wherefore he supports HENRY CLAY. He has been Supervisor of the town, and we think has represente the County in the Legislature.

Joseph Hoxie addressed the Clay Club of Orange, N, J. on Wednesday evening, and notwithstading the severe rain storm the cabin was crowded with enthusustic Whigs-the right spi-

To-morrow at 3 o'clock P. M. Mr. Hoxic is to

The Reference, heretofore a Free Trade paper, has come out decidedly Whig, and takes broad Whig grounds on every question.

Rev. Joy H. FAIRCHILD, late of Boston. desiastical council, and pronounced guilty of Just so of our general differences with the Ed. Seduction and Adultery. The victim was Miss tor of the Post. We cannot respect that Edi. Rhoda Davidson, a simple, confiding, ill-informor, because we know he is dissembling. He is ed girl, who fived in his family; and it is reportat heart a Free Trader, out and out-as decided. | ed that there are others. The evidence of Miss ly so as Bryant or McDuffie. We have met him Davidson, her sister, her father, and of a letter as such in days bygone, and battled him as cour. written to her by Mr. Fairchild, and admitted by him, was conclusive. The council voted, 19 to argument for absolute Free Trade, with our own | 6, to depose him from the Ministry; the 6 simply desired more testimony before condemnation. Mr. Fairchild will be proceeded against criminally at Boston.

> NEW-ENGLAND METHODIST CONFERENCE .- The Annual Conference of the N. E. M. E. Church asembled at Westfield, Mass, on the 24th ult. Bislop Janes presided. The Bishop's Address is highly speken of. The proceedings up to the 26th were not of general interest. GRAVE Accusation .- David Turnbull, British

Consul in the Island of Cuba, is accused by the or-Co. declines the Loco Foco nomination for Con- gans of the Cuban Government with being the moves in the recent insurrectionary incidents among the negroes there, and is charged with having formed a sion of the Island.

Politics in the District of Columbia. espondence of The Tribune. Washingron, July 21, 1844.

On Monday evening the Whigs of Washing-

ton, than whom none have been more faithful

amidst all the trials and treachery with which the party has been visited, and though surrounded by all the temptations of office, have ever proved true to their principles, and unwavering in their political fidelity, met to dedicate their Club House. The building, which is capacious enough to accommodate one thousand persons with comfort, wes filled in every part, and at least two thousand more were collected outsidethere being no other means of accommodation The meeting was opened by an animated and oquent address from that gallant and chivalric Whig. Hon. Willis GREEN of Kentucky. It was well worthy of the occasion, of the time, and of the man, that this sterling Patriot, whose high and generous character is so favorably known t the Country-whose sacrificing devotion to the Whig cause, and whose many noble and manly attributes, have been the theme of admiration with the honorable and distinguished of all paries, should have been a lected for this service. Who could better speak of the great qualities and snown him tom boyhood on-who had attentively marked his career in exalted stations and nthe walks of domestic life-who had mingled with the companions of his fireside-who bad seen him identified with all the glory of his own State, and all the honor and prosperity of his Veho fitter for such a duty than Country ? man-who better able to pronounce he eulogy of HENRY CLAY than one endowed with many of his noblest characteristics, and whose life has been a scene of service as constant and devoted to the Whig cause ! Green was greeted throughout with encouraging and cordial applause, and retired from the stand very much against the wishes of the large aunce that he had gratified and instructed

Hon Mr. Causin, of Maryland, was next in-roduced, and enthralled attention for an hour in speech of remarkable merit and brilliancy. His dium was very appropriately addressed to the ladies, who had assembled in great numbers o honor the occasion by their presence, and was distinguished by refined and classic sentiment .-In discussing the grave and important questions of the times, he gave evidence of vast labor and research; and in exemplifying their practical opration upon the various interests of society, adopted a method of reasoning, seconded by simplicity and force, and beautified by elegant and pleasing analogy. Maryland has good rea-son to be proud of her young and promising statesman, and he need not hesitate in aspiring to any position within the bounds of laudable and nonorable ambition.

The meeting was closed with a spirited appeal

from Mr. Mund, of Iowa, after having been in terspersed with grateful and cheering music from the Glee Clubs of Alexandria and George town. Such are the proceedings of an enlight-ened and numerous assemblage at the Metropolis of the Nation, within a stone's throw of the Canitol, where more than thirty-five years of HENRY CLAY's public life had been spent, and in the presence of men to whom he was personally known n every feature of the private intercourse of so-Here, as at his own homestead, which in all the dark times and in all the cloudy prospects, has ever stood as the Gibraltar of the Whig party, not to be approached without defeat, and not to be surrendered without life. And every where else that he has associated, the foul slanders and enormous falsehoods that are manufactured and circulated to prejudice the public mind, dare not be uttered; they would not alone fail harmless at his feet, but, electrified with justice and truth, they would recoil on the heads of those who have been base enough to call in the worst passions to serve a political cause, and to sacrifice at the shrine of partisan idolatry every motive of cor rect principle and every notion of honor and propriety, to accomplish a political triumph.

We have already stated that Mr. Bibb, ou new Secretary of the Treasury, has decided that so much of the present Tariff as imposes a duty of sixty cents per gallon on Madeira and other Wines is vaid, being opposed to a general stiputation in our Treaty with Portugal that the products of that country shall be admitted into our own on as favorable terms as those of any other nation. Now the cheap, poor wines of France, Austria, &c. are admitted at seven and a half cents per gallon, whercupon Mr. Bibb decides that no higher duty can be imposed on Madeira (worth six times as much per gallon); and so all 1842, is to be paid back to the importers, (who ave sold those very wines at prices based on the high duty) taking \$400,000 out of the Treasury and putting it into their pockets gratuitously .-The Boston Daily Advertiser thus exposes this most unrighteous decision :

MADEIRA AND PORT WINES .- A correspondent has called our attention to the late Circular of the Secretary of the Treasury, in which he directs that Madeira wine imported from Portugal and its pos-essions shall be admitted to entry on payment of a duty of 7½ cents it in casks, and 15 cents if in bottles and Port wine from the same countries at 6 cents if casks, and 15 cents if in bottles. By the sam reular the Secretary directs that in cases in which gher duties than those have been paid on Mudeira and Port wines from the dominions of Portugal since the Tariff of 1842 went into operation, they all be refunded. We incline to the opinion, that the Secretary in

this decision has made a pretty gross mistake, which will cost the United States some hundreds of thou-sands of dollars. This mistake is no more nor less han supposing that Madeira wine and Port wine are "like articles" to "the white and red wines of France, Austria, Prussia, and Sardinia." Ev one who has tasted the articles knows that they ardly more like to one another, than either is like o hard eider, or than broadcloth is like flannel, or a Cashmere shawl is like a bed-blanket. They are unlike it in name, in character, and in price. They are so unlike in their sensible properties, that they can hardly be mistaken for one another. The cost Madeira wine, imported from Portugal and Ma-ira, we find on turning at random to one of the an-iral reports of Commerce and Navigation, averages 71 per gallon; and the average of white wine and reports of Commerce and Asyngation, average \$1.74 per gallon; and the average of white wine was in the same year from Austria 22 cents per gallon, Italy 17 cents, Spain 25 cents, and France 25 cents. From Prussia none was imported. There is a similar difference in the cost of the Port wine of Portugal, and the red wines of France and Spain.—
From the other countries shave named, no red wine. From the other countries above named, no red wine The difference between the cost of the different

scriptions of wine, indicate sufficiently the ground the different rates of duty established by the Tariff of 1842, as well as in all preceding Tariffs. On this principle, Madeira, as the more valuable wine, has always been charged at a higher rate of duty than the Lisbon of Portugal, as well as a higher rate than the white wines of other countries. Sher-ry, for the same reason, is charged with a higher du-ty than other wines of Spain; Burgundy a higher duty than the red wines of Marseilles; Bordeaux, and Sicily Madeira, a higher duty than other Sicily wines. Madeira wine is classed for purposes of du-ty not with other wines "of like kind," for there are none such, but with those of like cost; and Port, not with the red wines of Spain, but with the Burgundy of France, which is nearer to it in cost and value. Thus we find that by the Tariff of 1816 the rates of duty were, on Madeira, Burgundy, Champague, Rhenish and Tokay, one dollar per gallon; on Sherry and St. Lucar, 60 cents; on Lis-bon, Oporto, and other wines of Portugal, and those of Sicily, 50 cents; on Teneriffe, Fayal, and other wines of the Western Islands, 40 cents; and on all

are to be regarded as like articles. They are in fact unlike, and have been always regarded in our legislation as unlike. The Tariffs vary materially, but they all make a marked distinctively. but they all make a marked distinction beween Madeira and Port Wines, and other Wines. he lowest, when the two cannot be confounded, as column. bearing any other resemblance than exists between all wines? We fear, as we intimated in the outset

Louisiana.

A correspondent asks if it is really true, as positively stated in the Polk journals, that the Whigs of Louisiana fought through their late Wednesday afternoon by a thunder-gust of remark battle under the banner of Texas. How can he able severity. Three or four houses were struck ask such a question? Has he not seen Senator several persons injured, and one (a colored woman) Barrow's letter and the extracts we have pub. instantly killed, by the lightning. lished from the New-Orleans Whig papers They made no such professions. There are doubtless it dividuals among them who desire the Annexation of Texas under proper auspices ; but we do not remember one voice that has been raised for immediate, us conditional Assexation which was not also vocaferous for Polk and

-By the way, the following letter, which ust now came to hand, is quite to the purpose: Tanzonava, Lon. July, 1844.

To the Editor of the Tribane:

Polk, Dalles and Amexation stand no chance in this section of the State. We have just given a hard blow to Loca-Foreism in the person of Aloce Labranche, late Representative in Con-gress from this the Second District. Every nerve was strained by his friends on his behalf but with out effect. The parsh of Assumption, which heretofore usually gave about 200 Loco majority, gave at the last election of Dabranche-nine, would not have compromised for 200; but alas! they were compelled to content themselve with

the glorious majority of Nine.
Mr. Clay's visit to this section of the State i January last has produced a latting impression on the Creole population of this and the adjoining parishes, and in my opinion this Senatorial Dis. triet, comprising the parishes of Assumption, La. of the West a majority of about 900 votes-not less than 890. Mr. Thibodaux's majority over Labranche in this District is 653; last year Labranche's majority over White was 94; showing a gain of 747 votes; but Clay's majority in this Congressional District may be put down at about 1500, as a good many of the voters did not attend the Polls on account of the high water, which compelled them to remain at home to watch their Levees, which every moment threatened to inundate the whole country. The vote of this Parish for President in '40 was 683; the number of votes polled at the late election was 475.

The prospect of a large Sugar Crop is quite promising-indeed the canes are about one ninth or six weeks in advance of last season. crop, I think, may truly be put down at 150,000 hogsheads. I am personally acquainted with about a dozen Sugar Planters who supported Van Buren in 1840 who declare their intention of voting the genuine Whig Ticket, notwithstand. ing Clay's opposition to the Annexation of Texas.
With great respect, I remain yours, J. C. W.

GLORIOUS WHIG MEETING IN BROOKLYN .- A neeting of the Whigs of the Seventh Ward was held last evening at Hanfield's, corner of Kent and Flushing Avenue. The Seventh Warders proved by their attendance last night, that they are wide awake, and ready for the fight which i soon to be upon us. There was a glorious spirit manifested last night, as true as steel. The indications from every quarter of the county are raught with cheering intelligence to the Whigs. Our cause is gaining fresh supporters every day; Loce-Focoism is fairly on its back, and the little stir seen among the Loco-Foces is only the convulsive kicks of the expiring monster. and at them, put the beast out of its misery as soon as you can, for one of the most beautiful attributes of power is mercy. The meeting was addressed last evening in an eloquent and enthu-Ransom. Another meeting will be held in the The New-York Glee Club were in attendance,

giving harmony to their friends and discord to Brooklyn Adv. 1st. their enemies.

AN EXPIRING EFFORT OF DORRISM-The latest example of Dorrite tactics was turnishe vesterday on the arrival of the New England Guards.—Some poor fools stretched a rope across one of the streets in the route of the procession having the portrait of their leader, the Governor suspended from it. Two or three men of the Sea Fencibles disposed of it without deficulty, but did not have the pleasure of meeting the men who bad taken this mode of manifesting their hospitality.-They were too good Dorrites to wai and witness the success of their manceuvre, and they ran away, just as they always do. [Providence Journal.

ECONOMICAL GOVERNMENT .- We find in the Albany Daily Advertiser an allusion to the manner in which the Boston Custom House in conducted, by which it appears that under Mr. Ran toul and Mr. Williams (both Loco-Focos, and the he excess of duties hitherto paid since August, latter still in office) the cost is ten thousand dol. There were but twenty five inspectors. Whig seven weighers and guagers, and five measurers under the latter, while there are now seventy-three inspectors, twelve weighers and gaugers, and nine measurers. A fine lesson in economy

> OBSCURE FARMER.-The third party (Abolition ists) now say that Charles Burchard, whose noble letter, renouncing their party and coming out to Mr. Clay, we published a week or two since, is "a man of very moderate standing," and was "as obscure a farmer as resides to the town." An obscure farmer, indeed! If an obscure farmer, in a little country town in Central New-York can write such a letter as that, the distinguished farmers there must be tall men. Hurrah for the New-York farmers! [Springfield Republican.

To About the best joke of the season is contained in the Augusta (Me.) Age. That paper says that "the South want Texas, not as a means of extending and perpetuating slavery, but as the only means which human sagacity can discover of getting rid of slavery." This may be the ground Mr. Cathoun takes in his letter to Mr. Packenham, but we confess we did not understand.

Callioun takes in his fetter to introduce the confess we did not understand it so. More trained to the confess we did not understand it so. More trained to the confess we did not understand it so. More trained to the confess we did not understand it so. NEWS FROM HAYTI.-Capt. Cutts of the brig Hayti, which arrived last night, in the short passige of 11 days, informs us that General Acao, the principal leader of the late revolution at Aux Cayes, had been induced by President Gurrierre, ith promises of promotion, &c. to visit Port at Prince, and immediately upon his arrival he was imprisoned, where he was when Capt. Cutts sailed, it was supposed he would be shot. The partizans at the Eastern part of the Island, have acknowledged the Government and applied for

FROM PERNAMBUCO .- A dissolution of the Chambers took place on the 1st June, in consequence of the debate on the proposed changes in the Tariff, which we have already noticed. The duties, however, can be raised by the Ministers in the recess of Parliament, and it was thought likely that this would be done.

ST. MARY'S SUNDAY SCHOOL .- Ye stenday the children at ST. MARY'S CURDAY SCHOOL. "Featurely the church at tached to the St. Mary's Sunday School made an excursion down the Bay as far as Staten Island. They left the City at 3 o'clock A. M. accompanied by Rev. Mr. Starre, Pastor of St. Mary's, Rev. Mr. Teixcheira, and their Teachers. The procassion numbered about 1,600, boys and girls-forming in their nent personal appearance and theorder of their movements : spectacle of no ordinary interest: it was attended by about 20 of the relatives and friends of the children. The day, which or me removes and friends of the children. The day, which lowered a little in the morning, cleared up early, and nothing occurred to mar the general festivity. The scenery of the Bay, always beautiful, but particularly so in the present season—the fresh air. &c. afforded a simple but keen enjoyment to the little voyagers, accustomed to the confined and heated atmosphere of our crowded City. They returned in the afternoon

other wines, when imported otherwise than in cases and in bottles. So cents per gallon.

This classification, as well as that observed in the existing Tariff and in all other Tariff laws, is entirely inconsistent with the idea that these in the highest class and those inthe lowest are to be regarded as like articles. They are in the kindest manner. Mr. Trainor made the children articles. parties.

We refer those of our readers who are re How then can the Secretary of the Treasury, by an instruction to the Collectors, repeal the duty imposed by law on the highest class, by rating it with to the advertisement of Dr. A. Mellroy in another

ET THAT KENTUCKY WHISTLER at the Am  By This Morning's Mail.

Baltimore and its vicinity were visited on

Things in Philadelphia.

Correspondence of The Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, August 1-P. M. Correspondence of Philaddiphia, August 1-P, M.

Charges — Some important changes, it is runnered, and shortly the nince of the Casam House and Post office of artists of the Thie Head Casam House and The Head Casam House and the American Law House and the sound some time arother post of Weighmaher, made vacant by the promotion of Fancet, Grand to a Cossubhip! And John Hall, the sound Joy has been appointed by the Governor Inspector of Wander and Instilled Spairs, in place of the latter, who reserved the objects of Customs, has been removed, and Daniel J. Raush sector of Customs, has been removed, and Daniel J. Raush sector of Customs, has been removed, and Daniel J. Raush sectors of Customs, has been removed, and Daniel J. Raush sectors of Customs, has been removed, and Daniel J. Raush sectors of Customs, has been removed, and Daniel J. Raush sectors of Customs.

Assault.-Alderman Brazier this morning held

SHIP AEWS—Created this Afternoon—Brigs Par-ridge, Doughetty, Robert Waln, Baker, Esther, Emery Iosoni, Schra, Arib, Haven, Port Avin, Januaca, Charco latman, Townsend, Boston, Win, Nelson, Baker, da, jurplus, Nicholo, do., Pelon, Bartie, dot Julia, Vangider, vewburppert; Atalanta, Sherman, New Bedford; Jans lenderson, Husson, N. Liven. Arrived.—Schr. Delaware, Monson, 3 ds from New York.

CITY INTELLIGENCE. THURSDAY. C S COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE ... Before S. RAPELIE,

I. S. COMMINSONER.

E. A. COMMINSONER.

LARGENY AND SUSPECTED MURDER ON BOAD
THE BRIE FEANCES LOUISA—Michael Harmeston (who way
brought to port, in cons in the brig; was casen from the vessel
at quantitine yearing a pestol from the captain. He was steward and cook of the vessel, and is suspected of having posoned
the maiz.

Johns, Potto Rico, Harmington prepared a dish of what a termed "hash" for the cabin. The captain did not like the look of
it, but supposed that Harrington prepared a dish of what a termed "hash" for the cabin. The captain did not like the look of
it, but supposed that Harrington had been careless in selecting
the vegetables contained in it. He did not eat any of it, however, but the mate partook of it hentily. The latter awoke
next morning with severe pains and resching at the stomach
and continued ill for 4 or 5 any, during the last 12 hours of
which he was degreed of his senses) when he died. He was a
sout bully been of a kind deposition, and, as to his duty, "a
sout bully been of a kind deposition, and, as to his duty," a
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sout bully been of a kind deposition, and, as to his duty," a
sout bully been of a kind deposition, and, as to his duty,

He belonged to Phaposburg, Me, where he has left a wife
and five young children. On the Edd July the captain was informed that firating ton had declared his determination to shoot

similar when the captain's own, and each loaded with three
halls. Another pistol was also found where H. had hid it,
londed in the same manner. The mate's pistol and a dirk are
shoom missing. Harmington had handenlifs blaced upon him, but
ne was allowed to go on deck. On the Egh July he jumped
shoom missing. Harmington had almodulfs he
kept his breast and hend Esq. Commissioner.

LARCENY AND SUSPECTED MURDER ON BOARD

VICE CHANCELLOR'S COURT ... Before Hon. WM. T. CREGER rs. CREGER, &c.—The whole of yester-ay was occupied by Mr. O'Conor in continuation of the argu-eut. The cause will be resumed this forenoon.

OURT OF COMMON PLEAS .... Before Judge Daty. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS....Before Judge DAIY.

HABEAS CORPUS.—Angeline Lamonte, (the young woman committed on a charge of stealing from the patathona becket fock containing \$400, but a portion of which was recovered, was brought up on a writ of haleas corpus, and application made that her bad be returned, and she be discharged from custody. The application is grounded on the fact that ner sinte of neaths is such that she will period if not permitted to go where she can have the advantage of good air., proper attendance, &c. She appears to have suffered much from an imposition or the effects of her imprisonment since being up before. Judge D. will decide on the application in its forenoon.

LARCENIES .- John Kirk, Tobias Burk and John

ewy, boys, were arrested and som to prison for stealing a ver watch worth \$12 from James Kene, No. 247 Washing-

Diver W. Hooper was arrested and sent to prison for steal-

ne motter of the decensed, atmosphisonewing to departed, as are, and who remeson from Missisci, gave a clear and con-ete statement of the morder and robbery, and Davis was re-ministed to prison.

CORONER'S OFFICE.

Only at Part Washington on the body of Lucretia Welsh, used 47, a native of Albury, who, while assisting her husband or paths small boat off the shore into the North River, became cry faint, and being conveyed into the house and placed on he bod, died before any assistance could be rendered. Verhet, death by the rupture of an incurrent.

MAS DROWNED.—A deal and dumb colored man, commonly called Dumm, fell into the water to day, at the

ommonly called Dummy, fell into the water to-day, at not of Rende street, and was drowned.

HURRICANE.—The Carbondale Gazette of the 26th ult. says:—"On Friday last, about 6, P. M. one of the most terrible hurricanes passed over a part of our village ever wine-sed in this section. A heavy cloud came up, threatening a hard shower, and about the time the rain began to fall here, a double current of wind passed over the lower part of the village, one from the South and the other from the West, each apparently striving for the mastery, but either not willing to give in to the other, they united forces and went off in a Northeasterly direction. Dry goods boxes, burels, boards and shingles, and every thing movable was taken up by the wind and carried along at a fearful speed some rods distant; chimney-tops were shattered, and bricks thrown down; shanties and outhouses, in the least delapidated or of temporary structure, were unroofed; windows blown in, shutters wrenched off, tences thrown down, and many of the gardens considerably rejured. A track, about ten rods wide was made through the wood, to its whole extent, just back of the village, by the trees being blown lown. The time the wind lasted was not as long as twill require to read this article, and while it was tearing every thing to pieces in one square, the ad-joining ore above, save the store of Messrs. Love & Gillespie, on the corner, was not visited at all the trib

Subscriptions for Clay Tribune Thursday, August 1.

Bedford, N. Y. 3, Elkland, Pa.,

Roxbury, N. Y. 10, Kh. axville, Pa.,

New Woodstock, N. Y. 3, Erwenter

outh Granville, N. Y. 2 Gratts, Ohio Mount Upton, N. Y. 11 Elizabeth, Pa. tockport, Pa. 5 Mercersburg, Pa. South Bambradge, N. Y. 11 Worongshein City, Pa. West Oneonia, N. Y. 8 Single subscribers.

Whig County Meetings in New-Jernties, on the following days:

> Salem Camden Burbagton Fasex Monmouth Varren .... Middlesex...

The Central Committees of the several Counties are respe fully requested (if the time proposed meets their approbation to make the necessary preparations for these meetings immediately. The State Central Committee will charge themselve with the duty of providing two of the most distinguished Whis speakers in the State, to address each of these meetings. The arrangement of the speakers will be duly assounced.

The Whit represents well also the speakers will be duly assounced.

JAMES WILSON.
R. H. SHREVE,
SAM'L E. GUMMERE,
J. M. REDMOND,
JAMES T SHERMAN.
State Central Committee